

MOSKITO
GRAMMAR

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GUACANAGARI	PONTIAC	BLACK HAWK
MONTEZUMA	CAPTAIN PIPE	KEOKUK
GUATIMOTZIN	LOGAN	SACAGAWEA
POWHATAN	CORNPLANTER	BENITO JUAREZ
POCAHONTAS	JOSEPH BRANT	MANGUS
SAMOSET	RED JACKET	COLORADAS
MASSASOIT	LITTLE TURTLE	LITTLE CROW
KING PHILIP	TECUMSEH	SITTING BULL
UNCAS	OSCEOLA	CHIEF JOSEPH
TEDYUSKUNG	SEQUOYA	GERONIMO
	SHABONEE	



TO PERPETUATE THE HISTORY
AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE
PEOPLE REPRESENTED BY THE
ABOVE CHIEFS AND WISE MEN
THIS COLLECTION HAS BEEN
GATHERED BY THEIR FRIEND
EDWARD EVERETT AYER

AND PRESENTED BY HIM
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1911



A

GRAMMAR

OF

THE MOSKITO LANGUAGE,

BY

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Belize, Honduras.

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1846.

P R E F A C E .

The present work is not given to the public as a complete grammar of the Mosquito language; but as the fruit of years of labour to attain a knowledge of it, and to reduce that knowledge to grammatical order.

It is published with the design of facilitating the acquisition of the language by any one in future.

As the work of biblical translation called forth this work, so a successful prosecution of it continues to uphold its importance.

To secure the indulgence of every judicious person who peruses this work, the author persuades himself that it is only necessary to mention the circumstance of the Moskito language having been hitherto unwritten. The author has, therefore, had the advantage of no prior attempts at its cultivation, never having beheld one word in a grammatical form until he looked upon his own, and very few words even in a written form at all.

Of the Mosquito people themselves, for whose ultimate benefit this and works of a similar nature have been undertaken, it must be acknowledged they are a poor and a miserable people, nearly unknown as they are profitless to the rest of mankind. The country they inhabit is rich indeed in the gifts of the Creator, untold capabilities for the convenience of man lying within its borders; but this very productiveness does, at first view, appear to be the cause of the despicable condition of the inhabitants, who for want of a motive to action sufficiently inciting to arouse their inherent energies, content themselves with that supply which their necessities demand, and which is easily procured, abandoning themselves afterward to a loathsome and criminal inactivity.

Such indeed is the constitution of man, that, without powerful incentives to action many of the noblest faculties of his nature are suffered to lie dormant: the possession of them sufficiently indicates their use, and their presence that they are designed to become channels of enjoyment to the possessor, while daily experience shows that the beneficial operation of these faculties do not terminate with the individual who primarily controls them; but that their exercise produces subordinate effects upon others interminably. Hence the criminality of neglect; man is injured and the Bestower is dishonoured.

MOSKITO GRAMMAR.

The English alphabet has been adopted entire, although some of the letters would be unnecessary unless in foreign words introduced into the language.

I have also adopted the Continental sound of the vowels in preference to the English, from a conviction that the former was better fitted to embrace the peculiar native accent; a few variations will be seen in the following table:

Words containing the sound in English and in Mosquito.

Letters.	English.	Mosquito.
A, a	as heard in far and	in Dia, who.
	á as war	in mà, seed, nut, &c.
B b	as best	in búñ, so.
C c (ch)	as child	in cés, case, box, &c.
D d	as dust	in déra, thing.
E e	as scheme	in sekuna, but.
	é as met	in léla, money, silver.
F f (p)	as find	
G g	as going	in yúng, I, me.
H h	as behave	in baha, this.
I i	as pin	in li, water.
J j	as joy	in Jan, John.
K k	as key	in Kais, see, lo, behold.
L l	as last	in slilma, star.
M m	as move	in mani, year, season.
N n	as new	in naiwá, to-day.
O ó	as sore	in rókbus, gun.
O o	as folly	in poli, very.

P	p	as	pit	in	plun, <i>food</i> .
Q	q	as k			
R	r	as	rest	in	raia, <i>new</i> .
S	s	as	slow	in	silpe, <i>small</i> .
T	t	as	time	in	tün, <i>net</i> .
U	u	as	rule	in	pura, <i>on, over</i> .
	ü	as	but	in	büpaia, <i>fasten</i> .
V	v	as b			
W	w	as	west	in	wál, <i>two, both, &c.</i>
X	x	as	fix	in	madix, <i>show</i> .
Y	y	as	you	in	yamne, <i>good</i> .
Z	z	as in English.			

DIPHTHONGS.

There are two diphthongs, 'au' and 'ai.' The first sounded as 'ou' in thou; the second sounded as 'i' in rice: thus, 'paune,' *red*; 'baix,' *break*.

ARTICLE.

There is but one word used as an article, the numeral adjective 'kumi,' *one*, also put for *a, an*.

ADJECTIVES.

The adjectives are few in number, and having no uniform termination, are discovered only by their signification, except when participles, when they always terminate in 'ra' or 'n.'

Adjectives form comparison by adding 'kara' to the positive to make the comparative, and 'poli' for the superlative, except two words, 'uia' and 'silpe,' which have distinct words for each degree of comparison: thus,

silpe, <i>small</i> .	uria, <i>smaller</i> .	katara, <i>smallest</i> .
uia, <i>much</i> .	kara, <i>more</i> .	poli, <i>most</i> .

Comparison is usually formed in the manner following, viz.

yamne, *good*. yamne kara, *better*. yamne poli, *best*.
konra, *strong*. konra kara, *stronger*. konra poli, *strongest*.

In composition, to express excess or diminution, comparison is sometimes formed in this manner: 'Jan almuk, Samuel almuk apia ;' *John is old, Samuel is not old*; to mark that John is older than Samuel.

A list of common Adjectives.

almuk	<i>old</i>	saura	<i>bad</i>
bâne	<i>every</i>	sâne	<i>green</i>
bitne	<i>tight, close</i>	sixa	<i>black</i>
bulne	<i>spotted</i>	silpe	<i>small</i>
bune	<i>day</i>	slilong	<i>transparent</i>
dimdim	<i>dull</i>	swokswaka	<i>slippery</i>
iwit	<i>circular</i>	swâne	<i>sour</i>
kausa	<i>less</i>	tauske	<i>damp</i>
kara	<i>more</i>	tara	<i>great</i>
lapta	<i>hot</i>	tanta	<i>thin, flat</i>
lêla-kera	<i>rich</i>	twótné	<i>thick</i>
marbra	<i>round</i>	umpira	<i>poor</i>
mata	<i>sharp</i>	uia	<i>much</i>
pine	<i>white</i>	uria	<i>smaller</i>
paune	<i>red</i>	wéti	<i>weary</i>
poli	<i>most, very</i>	wira	<i>heavy</i>
popotne	<i>grey, light blue</i> , &c.	wita	<i>chief</i>
rajaka	<i>new</i>	yamne	<i>good</i>
slabla	<i>greedy</i>	yére	<i>long</i>

The perfect past tense used as Adjectives.

láwan	<i>dry</i>	palan, or luan	<i>angry</i>
shringwan	<i>lazy</i>	sibrin	<i>fearful</i>
langwan	<i>slack, loose</i>	latwan	<i>sore</i>
buswan	<i>wet</i>	warban	<i>sick, troubled</i>
klaklan	<i>dirty</i>	pruan	<i>dead</i>
		kupia-pine	<i>generous</i>

Numeral Adjectives are found only in the cardinal form, viz.

- 1 Kumi
- 2 Wál
- 3 Niupa
- 4 Wálwál
- 5 Matasip
- 6 Matlalkabe
- 7 Matlalkabe pura kumi
- 8 Matlalkabe pura wál
- 9 Matlalkabe pura niupa
- 10 Matawálsip
- 11 Matawálsip pura kumi
- 12 Matawálsip pura wál
- 13 Matawálsip pura niupa
- 14 Matawálsip pura wálwál
- 15 Matawálsip pura matasip
- 16 Matawálsip pura matlalkabe
- 17 Matawálsip pura matlalkabe pura kumi
- 18 Matawálsip pura matlalkabe pura wál
- 19 Matawálsip pura matlalkabe pura niupa
- 20 Iwanaiska kumi
- 21 Iwanaiska kumi pura kumi
- 22 Iwanaiska kumi pura wál
- 23 Iwanaiska kumi pura niupa
- 24 Iwanaiska kumi pura wálwál
- 25 Iwanaiska kumi pura matasip
- 26 Iwanaiska kumi pura matlalkabe
- 27 Iwanaiska kumi pura matlalkabe pura kumi
- 28 Iwanaiska kumi pura matlalkabe pura wál
- 29 Iwanaiska kumi pura matlalkabe pura niupa
- 30 Iwanaiska kumi pura matawálsip
- 31 Iwanaiska kumi pura matawálsip pura kumi
- 32 Iwanaiska kumi pura matawálsip pura wál
- 33 Iwanaiska kumi pura matawálsip pura niupa
- 34 Iwanaiska kumi pura matawálsip pura wálwál
- 35 Iwanaiska kumi pura matawálsip pura matasip
- 36 Iwanaiska kumi pura matawálsip pura matlalkabe
- 37 Iwanaiska kumi pura matawálsip pura matlalkabe pura kumi

38 Iwanaiska kumi pura matawálsip pura matlalkabe pura wál
 39 Iwanaiska kumi pura matawálsip pura matlalkabe pura niupa
 40 Iwanaiska wál
 41 Iwanaiska wál pura kumi
 42 Iwanaiska wál pura wál
 43 Iwanaiska wál pura niupa
 44 Iwanaiska wál pura walwál
 45 Iwanaiska wál pura matasip
 46 Iwanaiska wál pura matlalkabe
 47 Iwanaiska wál pura matlalkabe pura kumi
 48 Iwanaiska wál pura matlalkabe pura wál
 49 Iwanaiska wál pura matlalkabe pura niupa
 50 Iwanaiska wál pura matawálsip
 51 Iwanaiska wál pura matawálsip pura kumi
 52 Iwanaiska wál pura matawálsip pura wál
 53 Iwanaiska wál pura matawálsip pura niupa
 54 Iwanaiska wál pura matawálsip pura walwál
 55 Iwanaiska wál pura matawálsip pura matasip
 56 Iwanaiska wál pura matawálsip pura matlalkabe
 57 Iwanaiska wál pura matawálsip pura matlalkabe pura kumi
 58 Iwanaiska wál pura matawálsip pura matlalkabe pura wál
 59 Iwanaiska wál pura matawálsip pura matlalkabe pura niupa
 60 Iwanaiska niupa
 70 Iwanaiska niupa pura matawálsip
 80 Iwanaiska walwál
 90 Iwanaiska walwál pura matawálsip
 100 Iwanaiska matasip
 200 Iwanaiska matawálsip
 300 Iwanaiska matawálsip pura matasip
 1000 Tausan

NOUNS.

Nouns appear to have no gender, or but one which is equivalent, a preference being given to the masculine, so that if a noun be mentioned it is understood to be in the masculine; when in the feminine, the word 'mairen' is added to the noun. Thus: 'haras,' *a horse*; 'haras mairen,' *a mare*.

The common way by which the gender is marked is by adding 'waikna' for the male and 'mairen' for the female, unless in beasts, when 'wainatka' is used for the male, and 'mairen,' as before for the female. Thus :

Lupia waikna,	<i>a son.</i>
Lupia mairen,	<i>a daughter.</i>
Bip wainatka,	<i>a bull.</i>
Bip mairen,	<i>a cow.</i>

Of Number.

In nouns relating to the human species the plural is formed by adding 'nani' to the singular; as, Waikna, *a man*; waikna nani, *men*. Yapte, *mother*; yapte nani, *mothers*.

Other nouns have the plural the same as the singular, although sometimes a plural is formed by adding 'ra' to the singular; as, Inska, *a fish*; inskara, *fishes*.

Of Cases.

There are four cases, distinguished by their terminations, the nominative, dative, objective, and ablative; thus,

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> Mita, <i>the hand.</i>	The same.
<i>Dat.</i> Mitera, <i>to the hand.</i>	The same.
<i>Obj.</i> Mita, <i>the hand.</i>	The same.
<i>Abl.</i> Mitena, <i>in, with the hand.</i>	The same.

By adding an affix the noun varies its meaning, but is declined after the same manner; the affixes are ke, ka, kam; nevertheless, they are not put with every noun; thus, Miteke, *my hand*; miteka, *his hand*; mitekam, *thy hand*. Upleke, *my friend*; upleka, *his friend*; uplekam, *thy friend*.

Aize, *father*.*Singular.**Plural.*

<i>Nom.</i> aize, <i>father</i> .	<i>Nom.</i> aize-nani, <i>fathers</i> .
<i>Dat.</i> aizera, <i>to father</i> .	<i>Dat.</i> aize-nanira, <i>to fathers</i> .
<i>Obj.</i> aize, <i>father</i> .	<i>Obj.</i> aize-nani, <i>fathers</i> .
<i>Abl.</i> aize-ne, <i>in, with father</i> .	<i>Abl.</i> aize-ne-nani, <i>with fathers</i> .

*With affix ke.**Singular.**Plural.*

<i>Nom.</i> aize-ke, <i>my father</i> .	<i>N.</i> aizeke-nani, <i>my fathers</i> .
<i>Dat.</i> aizekra, <i>to my father</i> .	<i>D.</i> aizeke-nanira, <i>to my fathers</i> .
<i>Obj.</i> aizeke, <i>my father</i> .	<i>O.</i> aizeke-nani, <i>my fathers</i> .
<i>Abl.</i> aize-ke-ne, <i>with my father</i> .	<i>A.</i> aizeke-ne-nani, <i>with my fathers</i> .

*With affix kam.**Singular.**Plural.*

<i>N.</i> aizekam, <i>thy father</i> .	<i>N.</i> aizekam-nani, <i>thy fathers</i> .
<i>D.</i> aizekamra, <i>to thy father</i> .	<i>D.</i> aizekam-nanira, <i>to thy fathers</i> .
<i>O.</i> aizekam, <i>thy father</i> .	<i>O.</i> aizekam-nani, <i>thy fathers</i> .
<i>A.</i> aizekam-ne, <i>with thy father</i> .	<i>A.</i> aizekam ne nani, <i>with thy fathers</i> .

The pronoun 'ai' is used as a prefix ; thus,

*Singular.**Plural.*

<i>N.</i> ai upla, <i>his people</i> .	<i>N.</i> ai upla-nani, <i>their people</i> .
<i>D.</i> ai uplara, <i>to his people</i> .	<i>D.</i> ai upla-nanira, <i>to their people</i> .
<i>O.</i> ai upla, <i>his people</i> .	<i>O.</i> ai upla-nani, <i>their people</i> .
<i>A.</i> ai uplane, <i>with his people</i> .	<i>A.</i> ai uplane-nani, <i>with their people</i> .

To form the possessive case of nouns, the word 'dukia,' signifying *belonging*, is added. This word, being subject to a declension peculiar to itself, is on that account not put as an affix in the usual declension of nouns.

Dukia, *belonging, possession*.*Singular.*

dukia, <i>belonging, possession</i> .
ai dukiara, <i>belonging to him, to them</i> .
ai dukiamra, <i>belonging to thee, to you</i> .
dukia-ne, <i>in my possession, belonging to me</i> .

*Singular.**Plural.*

yung dukia, <i>of me, mine.</i>	yung-nani dukia, <i>of us, ours.</i>
man dukia, <i>of thee, thine.</i>	man-nani dukia, <i>of you, yours.</i>
wetin dukia, <i>of him, his, hers, its.</i>	wetin nani dukia, <i>of them, theirs.</i>

PRONOUNS.

There are twelve pronouns, mostly declinable. Six of them are personal, viz.

yung, <i>I.</i>	bui, <i>self.</i>
man, <i>thou.</i>	wan, <i>our.</i>
wetin, <i>he.</i>	ai, <i>he, his, her, hers, I, me, &c.</i>

Three are relative, and three adjective, viz.

<i>Adjective.</i>	<i>Relative.</i>
baha, <i>this.</i>	naki, <i>what.</i>
naha, <i>that.</i>	ansa, <i>which.</i>
wala, <i>other.</i>	dia, <i>who.</i>

The three first are declined alike ; thus,

Yung, *I.*

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> yung, <i>I.</i>	<i>Nom.</i> yung-nani, <i>we.</i>
<i>Dat.</i> yungra, <i>to me.</i>	<i>Dat.</i> yung-nanira, <i>to us.</i>
<i>Obj.</i> yung, <i>me.</i>	<i>Obj.</i> yung-nani, <i>us.</i>
<i>Abl.</i> yung-ne, <i>in me.</i>	<i>Abl.</i> yung-nani kera, <i>with us.</i>

Man, *thou.*

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>N.</i> man, <i>thou.</i>	<i>N.</i> man-nani, <i>you.</i>
<i>D.</i> manra, <i>to thee.</i>	<i>D.</i> man-nanira, <i>to you.</i>
<i>O.</i> man, <i>thee.</i>	<i>O.</i> man-nani, <i>you.</i>
<i>A.</i> man-ne, <i>in thee.</i>	<i>A.</i> man-nani-kera, <i>with you.</i>

Wetin, *He*.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>N. wetin, he.</i>	<i>N. wetin-nani, they.</i>
<i>D. wetinra, to him.</i>	<i>D. wetin-nanira, to them.</i>
<i>O. wetin, him.</i>	<i>O. wetin nani, them.</i>
<i>A. wetin-ne, in him.</i>	<i>A. wetin-nani kera, with them.</i>

Ai, *he, she, it, thou, I.*

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>N. ai, he.</i>	<i>N. ai, they.</i>
<i>D. mai, to thee.</i>	<i>D. mai, to you.</i>
<i>O. ai, me, thee, him, her.</i>	<i>O. ai, them.</i>
<i>A. ——</i>	<i>A. ai wan, by themselves, yourselves</i>

Wála, *other, each.*

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>N. wála, other.</i>	<i>N. wálawála, others.</i>
<i>D. wálara, to other.</i>	<i>D. wálawálara, to others.</i>
<i>O. wála, other.</i>	<i>O. wálawála, others.</i>
<i>A. wála kera, with other.</i>	<i>A. wálawála kera, with others.</i>

Baha, *this.*

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>N. baha, this</i>	<i>N. baha-nani, these.</i>
<i>D. baha, this</i>	<i>D. baha-nanira, to these.</i>
<i>O. baha, this</i>	<i>O. baha-nani, these</i>
<i>A. baha, this</i>	<i>A. ——</i>

Naha, *that.*

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>N. naha, that</i>	<i>N. naha-nani, those.</i>
<i>D. —— that</i>	<i>D. naha-nanira, to those.</i>
<i>O. —— that</i>	<i>O. naha-nani, those.</i>
<i>A. —— that</i>	<i>A. ——</i>

Ansa, *which.*

Singular.

Plural.

N. ansa, *which, whom.* *N.* The same.

D. ansera, *to which, to whom.* *D.* The same.

O. ansa, *which, whom.* *O.* The same.

A. ansane, *in which, in whom.* *A.* The same.

Bui, *self.*

Singular.

Plural.

N. bui, *self, himself, itself, herself,* *N.* bui, *themselves.*

‘Dia’ and ‘naki’ never change their terminations, but they have various significations.

Examples.

Naki, *what, in what manner, how much.*

Naki-kabia, *what's to be done?* Dia, *who, which, what.*

Naki-monata, *what has he done?* Dia-wal, *who else?*

Naki-prais, *what price?* Dia-dukia, *who does it belong to?*

Naki-sma, *how do you do?* Dia-upleka, *whoever?*

Naki-sa, *how does he do?* Dia-kan, *why?*

Naki-sne, *how do I do?* Dia-mata, *what for?*

Naki-monatma, *what have you done?* Dia-wans, *what do you want?*

Naki-monaia, *what manner?* Dia-krâne, *what is it?*

Naki-monaia, *what manner?*

Affixes are also joined to pronouns to increase, vary, or change their signification, such as ‘sa, ne, ra, am,’ and others, as well prepositions and adverbs.

INTERJECTIONS.

There are but three interjections: alai! alas! kais! lo! and alakai! *O dear!*

ADVERBS.

Adverbs are numerous, and admit of certain variations in their signification by the use of affixes, thus, 'nara,' *here*; na-rasa,' *here it is*; 'lama,' *near*; 'lamara,' *nearer*.

Adverbs of time.

ane, *quickly*
ankia, *when*
bâne, *every*
eua-wala, *yesterday, the other day*
kanara, *presently*
kanka, *when*
kli, *again*
mit, *soon*
naiua, *to-day*
naika, *next, by and by*
pût, *already*
tiske, *immediately*
yuinka, *to-morrow*
yâwanka, *after to-morrow*

Adverbs of place.

ansera, *where*
aika-aika, *together*
bara, *there*
barasa, *there it is*
bukra, *yonder*
lama, *near*
lamara, *nearer, close*
liwara, *farther*
nara, *here*
narasa, *here it is*
yulakane, *no more*

Adverbs of negation.

apia, *no, not*
baman, *only*
barke, *for nothing*
para, *not, never*
sip, *not*
sipsa, *it is not*
tara, *never*

Adverbs of affirmation.

au, *yes*
déradéra, *any thing*
dûmdûm, *sweetly*
kút, *exactly*
pale, *strange*
poli, *very, truly*
sipse, *enough*
kosak, *truly*

PREPOSITIONS.

There are twenty-eight prepositions. Some of them are also used as conjunctions; and some, like the adverb, admit of a variation.

baila, <i>at, near, about</i>	mata, <i>for</i>
bara, <i>to, there</i>	maira, <i>beneath</i>
bela, <i>in</i>	monunta, <i>below</i>
belara, <i>into, within</i>	monuntara, <i>under</i>
dara, <i>against</i>	ninara, <i>behind</i>
kau, <i>beyond</i>	ninka, <i>after</i>
kerá, <i>with</i>	para, <i>without, destitute</i>
krauan, <i>through</i>	pura, <i>over, upon</i>
kuki, <i>with, together</i>	purara, <i>upon, above</i>
lalma, <i>in front</i>	pus, <i>before, anterior</i>
lalmara, <i>opposite, before</i>	skera, <i>without, exterior</i>
lama, <i>unto, close</i>	tilara, <i>among</i>
latara, <i>without, outside</i>	wal, <i>with</i>
lilapos, <i>between, centre</i>	wina, <i>from, out of</i>

CONJUNCTIONS.

A list of words used as conjunctions.

baha, <i>then</i>	kut, <i>until</i>
baha-wina, <i>since</i>	mék, <i>now</i>
bako, <i>like</i>	nakí, <i>how</i>
bamna, <i>because, for</i>	naika, <i>next</i>
bün, <i>so, thus</i>	sekuna, <i>but</i>
bünsa, <i>so it is</i>	sia, <i>lest</i>
kaka, <i>if</i>	sin, <i>and, also</i>
kau, <i>yet</i>	wal, <i>and</i>
kause, <i>still</i>	

VERBS.

Verbs have tense, mode, and person; and, except in the imperative mode, the singular and plural are always alike in the terminations of the tenses.

Modes.

There are five modes: the indicative, infinitive, imperative, conditional, and negative.

The negative mode is introduced separately, and not as interrogatively, which may, by a simple rule, be applied to any of the others, finding the forms to be too varied to be comprehended under an ordinary rule.

Examples of each of the Modes.

- 1 *Indicative.* Madekisne, *I show.*
- 2 *Negative.* Madekruisne, *I show not.*
- 3 *Infinitive.* Madekaia, *to show.*
- 4 *Imperative.* Madix, *show.*
- 5 *Conditional.* Madekaiakatne, *I should show.*

Tenses.

The tenses in common use are four: the present, imperfect, perfect, and the future; the pluperfect may be formed also by adding the auxiliary verb *to be*.

Examples of the Tenses.

Present. Daukisne, *I make, or am making.*

Imperfect. Daukatne, *I did make, or was making.*

Perfect. Daukre, *I made, or have made.*

Future. Daukamne, *I shall make.*

The number is discovered by the pronoun prefixed; thus,

Yung aisi, *I speak.*

Yung nani aisi, *we speak.*

In composition the pronoun is commonly left out.

Persons.

The three persons are distinguished by their different terminations.

The present and the imperfect tenses have 'ne,' 'ma,' and 'a,' for the first, second and third persons.

The future is the same as the present and imperfect, except that in the third person it has 'bia.'

The perfect has 're,' 'rum,' 'n,' for the three persons.

The imperative departs from the above rules in the second person singular, having 'es,' 'is,' 'os,' 'as,' according to the vowel which precedes the usual termination. The first person plural has the termination 'pe,' and the second and third persons plural are the same as the singular.

Examples.

Present.

- 1 Brisne, *I take*
- 2 Brisma, *thou takest*
- 3 Brisa, *he takes*

Imperfect.

- 1 Brisatne, *I took*
- 2 Brisatma, *thou tookest*
- 3 Brisata, *he took*

Future.

- 1 Brimne, *I shall have*
- 2 Brima, *thou shalt have*
- 3 Bribia, *he shall have*

Imperative.

Singular.

- 1 _____
- 2 Bris, *take*
- 3 Bribia, *let him take*

Plural.

- 1 Bripe, *let us take*
- 2 Brima, *have ye*
- 3 Bribia, *let them have*

The above rules have some exceptions, but they do not much affect the verb, even when an affix is added: thus,

Perfect Conditional.

- 1 Aisarika, *I may have spoken*
- 2 Aisarumka, *thou mayest have spoken*
- 3 Aisanka, *he may have spoken*

To ask a question, or put the verb interrogatively, 'ke' is affixed; as,

Aisamneke, *shall I speak?*
 Daukaikatake, *should he do it?*
 Madekamne-apiake, *shall I not show it?*

PARTICIPLES.

The general rule by which the participle is formed is by doubling the first syllable of the verb, provided it begins with a consonant, and adding 'ra' to the first original syllable or syllables of the verb: thus,

Daukaia, <i>to make</i>	Dadaukra, <i>a maker</i>
Wasbaia, <i>to whistle</i>	Wáwasbra, <i>a whistler</i>
Buskaia, <i>to dip</i>	Babuskra, <i>a dipper</i>
Smalkaia, <i>to teach</i>	Smasmalkra, <i>a teacher</i>
Kaubaia, <i>to paddle</i>	Kakaubra, <i>a paddler</i>

When the verb begins with a vowel, the letter 'a' is commonly prefixed: as

Ulbaia, <i>to write</i>	Aulbra, <i>a writer</i>
Aiwinaia, <i>to sing</i>	Aiwuninira, <i>a singer</i>

The third persons of the perfect tense in passive verbs are used as adjectives; thus, Lawaia, *to be dry*; Lawan, *dry, or in a state of dryness*. Diraia, *to be thirsty*; Diran, *thirsty*. Pruaia, *to be sick*; Pruan, *sick*.

Adjectives are also given verbal terminations and used as verbs: thus, Yamne, *good*; Saura, *bad*. Yamnekaia, *to be well*; Saurakaia, *to be ill, bad*.

Present.

1 Yamnisne, *I am well*.
 2 Yamnisma, *thou art well*
 3 Yamnisa, *He is well*

Present.

1 Saurasne, *I am ill*
 2 Saurasma, *thou art ill*
 3 Saurasa, *he is ill*

Imperfect.

1 Yamnekatne, *I was well*
 2 Yamnekatma, *thou wast well*
 3 Yamnekata, *he was well*

Imperfect.

1 Saurakatne, *I was ill*
 2 Saurakatma, *thou wast ill*
 3 Saurakata, *he was ill*

Perfect.

Perfect.

1 Yamnekare, *I have been well.* 1 Saurakare, *I have been ill*
 2 Yamnekarum, *thou hast been well* 2 Saurakarum, *thou hast been ill*
 3 Yamnekan, *he has been well* 3 Saurakan, *he has been ill*

Future.

Future.

1 Yamekamne, *I shall be well* 1 Šaurakamne, *I shall be ill*
 2 Yamnekama, *thou shalt be well* 2 Saurakama, *thou shalt be ill*
 3 Yamnekabia, *he shall be well* 3 Saurakabia, *he shall be ill*

Saurakabia-apia, *he shall not be ill* Saurakaka, *is it bad?*

A List of Verbs.

A list of the more common verbs, showing the formation of the tenses, &c.

Present Infin.	Perfect Past.	Present Imp.	
abakwaia	abakwan	abax	<i>to overthrow, capsize</i>
aibapaia	aibapan	aibaps	<i>to pay</i>
aisaia	aisan	aisas	<i>to speak, say</i>
aiwunaia	aiwūnan	aiwūns	<i>to sing, chant</i>
adkaia	adkan	as	<i>to buy, to sell</i>
alkaia	alkan	als	<i>to catch</i>
akbaia	akban	ax	<i>to rub</i>
baikaia	baikan	baix	<i>to break, split</i>
balaia	balan	bal	<i>to come</i>
blikaia	blikan	blix	<i>to dispatch</i>
briaia	brin	bris	<i>to take, to have</i>
buiaia	buan	bus	<i>to move</i>
büpbaia	büpban	büps	<i>to stick in, anchor</i>
buskaia	buskan	busk	<i>to dip</i>
dákakaia	dákakan	dákax	<i>to feed, give food, nourish</i>
daskaia	daskan	das	<i>to extinguish, cool</i>
daukaia	daukan	daux	<i>to make</i>
diaia	din	dis	<i>to drink</i>
dibaia	diban	dib	<i>to bury</i>
dimaia	diman	dims	<i>to enter</i>
dinkaia	dinkan	dinx	<i>to put in, fix, plant</i>

<i>Present Infin.</i>	<i>Perfect Past.</i>	<i>Present Imp.</i>	
kaikaia	kaikan	kais	<i>to see, know</i>
kangbaia	kangban	kanx	<i>to drive, ring, drum, sound</i>
kaubaia	kauban	kaus	<i>to paddle</i>
klakaia	klakan	klax	<i>to cut, amputate</i>
kikaia	kikan	kix	<i>to laugh</i>
kulkaia	kulkan	kulx	<i>to count, calculate</i>
laikaia	laikan	lais	<i>to pour</i>
langwaia	langwan	lankewas	<i>to slacken, unloose</i>
latwaia	latwan	latwas	<i>to be sore, have pain</i>
láwaia	láwan	láwas	<i>to dry</i>
luaia	luan	lus	<i>to pass</i>
lukaia	lukan	lux	<i>to think</i>
lulkaia	lulkan	lulx	<i>to strike</i>
madekaia	madekan	madix	<i>to show, manifest</i>
maisampakaia	maisampakan	maisampax	<i>to preach, proclaim</i>
makabaia	makaban	makas	<i>to beg, pray</i>
mamaia	maman	mams	<i>to knit</i>
mokaia	mokan	mox	<i>to kindle</i>
monaia	monan	mons	<i>to do</i>
münkaia	münkan	münx	<i>to place, put</i>
pabaia	paban	pas	<i>to sweep, clear out</i>
palaia	palan	pal	<i>to fly</i>
palkaia	palkan	pals	<i>to spread</i>
piaia	pin	pis	<i>to eat</i>
plapaia	plapan	plaps	<i>to run</i>
plikaia	plikan	plix	<i>to search</i>
puskaia	puskan	pus	<i>to swell</i>
puskaia	púskan	púis	<i>to build</i>
sakaia	sakan	sax	<i>to remove, carry away</i>
samaia	saman	sams	<i>to bite</i>
savaia	savan	sas	<i>to stab</i>
shrinwaia	shrinwan	shrins	<i>to be lazy</i>
smalkaia	smalkan	smalks	<i>to teach</i>
srutwaia	srutwan	sruts	<i>to leap</i>
subaia	suban	sus	<i>to milk</i>
takaia	takan	tax	<i>to become</i>
takaskaia	takaskan	takas	<i>to stop</i>

<i>Present Infin.</i>	<i>Perfect Past.</i>	<i>Present Imp.</i>	
takwaia	takwan	takwas	<i>to go away, depart</i>
tarbaia	tarban	tars	<i>to roll away</i>
tawaia	tawan	tas	<i>to drop, leak out</i>
tikaia	tikan	tix	<i>to lose</i>
twilkaia	twilkan	twils	<i>to carry</i>
ulaia	ulan	uls	<i>to climb, to go</i>
ulakaia	ulakan	ulax	<i>to turn over</i>
ulbaia	ulban	uls	<i>to write, draw</i>
waia	wan	was	<i>to go</i>
walaia	wálan	wáls	<i>to hear</i>
wiaia	win	wis	<i>to tell, say</i>
wilaia	wilan	wils	<i>to tie</i>
wilkaia	wilkan	wilx	<i>to fasten</i>
winaia	winan	wins	<i>to call</i>
yaia	yan	yas	<i>to give</i>
yamnekaikaia	yamnekaikan	yamnekais	<i>to love</i>
yapaia	yapan	yaps	<i>to sleep</i>
yukaia	yukan	yux	<i>to paint, color</i>

Conjugation of the auxiliary verb kaia, to be.

<i>Present Infinitive.</i>	<i>Perfect Past.</i>	<i>Present Imperative.</i>	<i>Participle.</i>
kaia, to be	kan, been	kama, be thou	sika, being

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

- 1 *Person, yung ne, I am* *The same, only placing nani*
- 2 *Person, man kam, thou art* *after the pronouns.*
- 3 *Person, wetin sa, he is*
or, sika, he, she, it is

Imperfect.

Singular.

- 1 *Person, katne, I was*
- 2 *Person, katma, thou wast*
- 3 *Person, kata, he was*

Perfect.

1 kare, *I have been*
 2 karum, *thou hast been*
 3 kan, *he has been*

Future.

1 kamne, *I shall be*
 2 kama, *thou shalt be*
 3 kabia, *he shall be*

Perfect Negative.

1 kerus, *I have not been*
 2 kerum, *thou hast not been*
 3 keruskan, *he has not been*

Imperfect Conditional.

1 kráne, *I might be*
 2 — —
 3 — —

IMPERATIVE.

Present.

Singular.

1 — — —
 2 kama, *be thou*
 3 kabia, *let him be*

Plural.

1 kape, *let us be*
 2 man-nani-kama, *be ye*
 3 wetin nani kabia, *let them be*

Future tense, with the affix apia.

Singular.

1 kamne-apia, *I shall not be*
 2 kama-apia, *thou shalt not be*
 3 kabia-apia, *he shall not be*

Plural.

1 yung-nani kamne-apia, *we shall not be*
 2 man-nani kama-apia, *ye shall not be*
 3 wetin-nani kabia-apia, *they shall not be*

Future tense with the affix apia, and interrogatively.

Singular.

1 kamne-apiake, *shall I not be?* The same, with the pronouns
 2 kama-apiake, *shalt thou not be?* and nani
 3 kabia-apiake, *shall he not be?*

Plural.

Conjugation of the regular verb daukaia, *to make*.

Present Infinitive. Present Indicative. Perfect Past Ind. Present Imper.
 daukaia, *to make*. daukisa, *making*. daukan, *made*. daux, *make*.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present tense, singular. *Imperfect tense, singular.*

1 daukisne, <i>I make, or am making</i>	1 daukatne, <i>I did make, was making</i>
2 daukisma, <i>thou makest</i>	2 daukatma, <i>thou didst make</i>
3 daukisa, <i>or dauki, he makes</i>	3 daukata, <i>he did make</i>

Plural.

1 yung-nani daukisne, <i>we make, or are making</i>
2 man-nani daukisma, <i>ye make</i>
3 wetin-nani dauki, <i>or daukisa, they make</i>

In the same way every tense forms the plural, having no difference in the terminations.

*Perfect tense.**Future tense.*

1 daukre, <i>I have made</i>	1 daukamne, <i>I shall make</i>
2 daukrum, <i>thou hast made</i>	2 daukama, <i>he shall make</i>
3 daukan, <i>he has made</i>	3 daukbia, <i>he shall make</i>

IMPERATIVE MODE.

*Present.**Singular.**Plural.*

1 —	1 daukpe, <i>let us make</i>
2 daux, <i>make</i>	2 man nani daux, <i>make ye</i>
3 daukbia, <i>or daukbiasika, let him make</i>	3 wetin nani daukbia, <i>or daukbiasika, let them make.</i>

NEGATIVE MODE.

*Present.**Singular.**Plural.*

1 daukrusne, <i>I make not</i>	1 y. n. daukrusne <i>we make not</i>
2 daukrusma, <i>thou makest not</i>	2 m. n. daukrusma, <i>ye make not</i>
3 daukrus, <i>he makes not</i>	3 w. n. daukrus, <i>they make not</i>

*Imperfect.**Singular.*

- 1 daukriskatne, *I did not make*
- 2 daukriskatma, *thou didst not make*
- 3 daukriskata, *he did not make*

Plural.

- 1 yung nani daukriskatne, *we did not make*
- 2 man nani daukriskatma, *ye did not make*
- 3 wetin nani daukriskata, *they did not make*

*Perfect.**Singular.*

- 1 yung daukrus, *I have not made*
- 2 man daukrus, *thou hast not made*
- 3 wetin daukrus, *or daukruskan, he has not made*

Plural.

- 1 yung nani daukrus, *we have not made*
- 2 man nani daukrus, *ye have not made*
- 3 wetin nani daukrus, *or daukruskan, they have not made*

Future tense.

- 1 daukamne-apia, *I shall not make; may also be put interrogatively*
- 2 daukama-apia, *thou shalt not make*
- 3 daukbia-apia, *he shall not make*

IMPERATIVE OF THE NEGATIVE MODE.

*Present.**Singular.*

- 1 _____
- 2 daukparama, *or man daukpara, make not*
- 3 daukiera, *or wetin daukbiera, let him not make*

Plural.

- 1 yung nani daukbiera, *let us not make*
- 2 man nani daukpara, *or daukparama, make ye not*
- 3 wetin nani daukbiera, *let them not make*

CONDITIONAL MODE.

Present.

Singular.

- 1 yung shép daukisne, *I may or can make*
- 2 man shép daukisma, *thou mayst or canst make*
- 3 wetin shép daukisa, *he may or can make*

Plural the same, with the addition of 'nani,' as before,

Imperfect.

Singular.

- 1 daukaiakatne, *I should make*
- 2 daukaiakatma, *thou shouldest make*
- 3 daukaiakata, *he should make*

Perfect.

- 1 yung shép daukre, *I may have made*
- 2 man shép daukrum, *thou mayest have made*
- 3 wetin shép daukan, *he may have made*

Pluperfect.

- 1 yung daukatnekrane, *I might have made*
- 2 man daukatmakrane, *thou mightest have made*
- 3 wetin daukatakrane, *he might have made*

Future.

- 1 daukaiakamne, *I shall have made*
- 2 daukaiakama, *thou shalt have made*
- 3 daukaiakabia, *he shall have made*

INDICATIVE INTERROGATIVELY.

Present.

Singular.

- 1 daukisneke, *do I make ?*
- 2 daukismake, *dost thou make, or makest thou ?*
- 3 daukisake, *does he make ?*

Plural.

- 1 yung nani daukisneke, *do we make?*
- 2 man nani daukismake, *do ye make, or make ye?*
- 3 wetin nani daukisnake, *do they make?*

Imperfect, perfect, and future after the same manner; that is, with 'ke' affixed to each person.

NEGATIVE INTERROGATIVELY.

Present.

- 1 daukrüsneke, *do I not make?*
- 2 daukrüsmake, *dost thou not make, or makest thou not?*
- 3 daukrüske, *does he not make?*

Imperfect and perfect after the same manner.

*Future.**Singular.*

- 1 daukamne-apiake, *shall I not make?*
- 2 daukama-apiake, *shalt thou not make?*
- 3 daukbia-apiake, *shall he not make?*

Plural.

- 1 yung nani daukamne-apiake, *shall we not make?*
- 2 man nani daukama-apiake, *shall ye not make?*
- 3 wetin nani daukbia-apiake, *shall they not make?*

INDICATIVE.

*Present Conditionally.**Singular.*

- 1 yung daukikaka, *if I make*
- 2 man daukikaka, *if thou makest*
- 3 wetin daukikaka, *if he make*

Plural.

- 1 yung nani daukikaka, *if we make*
- 2 man nani daukikaka, *if ye make*
- 3 wetin nani daukikaka, *if they make*

*Perfect Conditionally.**Singular.*

- 1 yūng daukruškaka, *if I have not made*
- 2 man daukruškaka, *if thou hast not made*
- 3 wetin daukruškaka, *if he has not made*

Plural.

- 1 yūng nani daukruškaka, *if we have not made*
- 2 man nani daukruškaka, *if ye have not made*
- 3 wetin nani daukruškaka, *if they have not made*

PARTS OF THE HUMAN BODY.

<i>Lel, head</i>	<i>Kiskamang, kidney</i>
<i>Tanwā, hair</i>	<i>Darkaia, palate</i>
<i>Lel-kamka, skull</i>	<i>Nakro ula, pupil of eye</i>
<i>Lel-purera, forehead</i>	<i>Nana, neck</i>
<i>Twisa, tongue</i>	<i>Nana dusu, neck bone</i>
<i>Nakro-taia, eye brows</i>	<i>Karma, throat</i>
<i>Nakro-tanwā, eye lashes</i>	<i>Papaia dusu, collar bone</i>
<i>Nakro, eye</i>	<i>Lama, breast, chest</i>
<i>Mawan, face</i>	<i>Kialka, breast, bosom</i>
<i>Mawan wina, cheek</i>	<i>Kukika, windpipe, neck</i>
<i>Krusa, chin</i>	<i>Yebul-laia, spittle</i>
<i>Unmaia, beard</i>	<i>Klakla, arm</i>
<i>Kiama, ear</i>	<i>Klakla dusu, arm bone</i>
<i>Kakma, nose</i>	<i>Mita, hand</i>
<i>Kakma unta, nostrils</i>	<i>Mita sinaia, fingers</i>
<i>Siaka, mucus of nose</i>	<i>Mita bila, palm of hand</i>
<i>Nakro-laia, tears</i>	<i>Mitam kruske, fist</i>
<i>Bila, mouth</i>	<i>Mita sinaia dusu, knuckles</i>
<i>Un, lip</i>	<i>Mena, foot</i>
<i>Napa, tooth</i>	<i>Asmala, nails</i>
<i>Napa purera, gum</i>	<i>Kana, ordure</i>

Wamsa, <i>womb</i>	Wina, <i>flesh</i>
Papaia, <i>shoulder</i>	Auia, <i>liver</i>
Tanaia, <i>side</i>	Kuma, <i>thigh</i>
Tanaia dusa, <i>rib</i>	Nina-dusa, <i>backbone</i>
Kilka, <i>hip</i>	Won-wainka, <i>breath</i>
Klua, <i>navel</i>	Won-bakia, <i>short breath</i>
Ting-ting, <i>elbow</i>	Bra-dusa, <i>shin bone</i>
Ling-bunka, <i>elbow</i>	Iskika, <i>bladder</i>
Nina, <i>back</i>	Prárika, <i>spleen</i>
Mena bila, <i>sole of foot</i>	Prápaia, <i>lungs</i>
Mena sinaia, <i>toes</i>	Iska, <i>urine</i>
Mena plakura, <i>heel of foot</i>	Waiata, <i>calf of leg</i>
Penata, <i>buttocks</i>	Aia, <i>stomach</i>
Kuakua, <i>knee cap</i>	Taia, <i>likeness</i>
Bütana, <i>fat</i>	Mabiera pus, <i>matter</i>
Dusa, <i>bone</i>	Bui, <i>self</i>
Tala, <i>blood</i>	

NAMES OF RELATIVES.

Male.

Waikna, <i>man</i>
Upla, <i>person</i>
Upla-nani, <i>people</i>
Uple, <i>friend</i>
Aize, <i>father</i>
Dama, <i>grandfather</i>
Dama tara, <i>great grandfather</i>
Waikna-almuk, <i>old man</i>
Waikna dama, <i>aged man</i>
Waikna wáma, <i>young man</i>
Tukta, <i>boy</i>
Lupia, <i>child</i>
Lupia waikna, <i>son</i>
Urapiki, <i>uncle, (paternal)</i>
Táti, <i>uncle, (maternal)</i>

Female.

Mairen, <i>woman</i>
Yapte, <i>mother</i>
Kuka, <i>grandmother</i>
Kuka tara, <i>great grandmother</i>
Mairen tiara, <i>young women</i>
Mairen nani, <i>women</i>
Mairen almuk, <i>old woman</i>
Kiki, <i>girl</i>
Lupia-mairen, <i>daughter</i>
Téniki, <i>aunt, (paternal)</i>
Yapte diura, <i>aunt, (maternal)</i>
Yémsi, <i>niece</i>
Klui-tatiki-lupia, <i>cousin, (mat.)</i>
Waika-urapiki, <i>cousin, (pat.)</i>
Plaisni, <i>youngest child</i>

Moinke, <i>brother, sister</i>	Mole, <i>grandchild</i>
Maia, <i>husband</i>	Siangia, <i>great grandchild</i>
Tubana, <i>nephew</i>	Lupia-nani, <i>children</i>
Taia-nani, <i>family</i>	Laikra, <i>sister, brother, thus—</i>
Waika-urapika-lupia, <i>cousin (ma.)</i>	The brother calls the brother <i>moinke</i> , and the sister the sis- ter. Also, the sister calls the brother <i>laikra</i> , and the brother the sister.
Klui-tatike-lupia, <i>cousin (pa.)</i>	
Librake, <i>familiar friend</i>	
Watla-dáwan, <i>householder</i>	
	Maia-mairen, <i>wife</i>

HOUSE UTENSILS.

Watla, <i>house</i>	Kame binkan, <i>calabash</i>
Tasbaia, <i>ground, floor</i>	Kame untira, <i>gourd</i>
Tébil, <i>table</i>	Ispan, <i>spoon</i>
Sulate, <i>stool</i>	Kus tara, <i>wooden ladle</i>
Culata, <i>stool</i>	Déra, <i>a thing</i>
Krikri, <i>loft</i>	Déra-déra, <i>things</i>
Barbikiu, <i>bedstead</i>	Skiro, kiseru, <i>knife</i>
Cés, <i>box, chest</i>	Hasa, <i>axe</i>
Silmika, <i>hammock</i>	Unu, <i>mortar</i>
Dikwa, <i>pot, iron</i>	Pablo, <i>pavilion</i>
Sume, <i>pot, earthen.</i>	Til, <i>tinder box</i>
Unta bika, <i>cover</i>	Kunwá, kuang, <i>net bag</i>
Unka-taia, <i>paper</i>	Kuála-yapaia, <i>bedclothes</i>

FISHING AND HUNTING UTENSILS, &c.

Duerka taira, <i>dorey, sea</i>	Kisa, <i>flint</i>
Duerka pitpan, <i>pitpan, river</i>	Kiul, <i>fish hook</i>
Béla munkam, <i>dorey</i>	Waisku, <i>harpoon</i>
Kuahi, <i>paddle</i>	Waisku dusá, <i>striking pole</i>
Trisba, <i>arrow</i>	Kiul-áwá, <i>fishing line</i>
Pinata-munka, <i>bow</i>	Silak, <i>nail, harpoon</i>

Rókbus, <i>gun</i>	Kisuma, <i>hair</i>
Pauda, <i>powder</i>	Drap-púpa, <i>mud</i>
Rox-marbra, <i>shot</i>	Kabo, <i>sea</i>
Rox-marbra silpe, <i>small shot</i>	Awála, <i>river</i>
Rox-marbra búksum, <i>buckshot</i>	Li, <i>water</i>
Rókbus twisa, <i>gun lock</i>	Tingni, <i>creek</i>
Rókbus dusa, <i>gun stock</i>	Tw-áka, wina, <i>tobacco</i>
Pail, <i>file</i>	Tw-áka mina, <i>tobacco pipe</i>
Okum, <i>wadding</i>	Yampus, <i>ashes</i>
Hályérd, <i>rope</i>	Diwas-laia, <i>dew</i>
Kara, <i>setting pole</i>	Kuasku, musko, <i>charcoal</i>

FOOD, VEGETABLES, &c.

Plun, <i>food</i>	Bip, <i>beef</i>
Plato, <i>plantains</i>	Sula, <i>deer</i>
Yaura, <i>casada</i>	Wári, <i>warree</i>
Sixa, <i>banana</i>	Kalila, <i>fowl</i>
Tánwá, <i>sweet potatoes</i>	Kakamuk, <i>guana</i>
Táne, <i>bread</i>	Wina, <i>flesh, meat</i>
Yamus, <i>yams</i>	Wina prákan, <i>boiled meat</i>
Aya, <i>corn</i>	Wina kiskan, <i>fried meat</i>
Nasma, <i>honey</i>	Wina tiudaukan, <i>stewed meat</i>
Kápi, <i>coffee</i>	Wina ankan, <i>broiled meat</i>
Marbra, <i>eggs</i>	Kuma, <i>leg of meat</i>
Bip bütana, <i>butter</i>	Klakla, <i>shoulder of meat</i>
Bip tialka, <i>milk</i>	Sal, <i>salt</i>
Kénio laia, <i>syrup</i>	Wuli-lama-taia, <i>callipee turtle</i>
Pilala, <i>soup</i>	Tapla, <i>ardent spirit</i>
Kuma, <i>pepper</i>	Mushla, <i>fermented casada liquor</i>
Inska, <i>fish</i>	Plato-sukra-laia, <i>plantain liquor</i>
Wuli, <i>turtle</i>	Pauta dusa, <i>firewood</i>
Kuérko-wina, <i>pork</i>	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Unta, <i>bush</i>	Graun, <i>crown</i>
Li, <i>water</i>	Küntri, <i>country</i>
Léla, <i>money</i>	Alwáne, <i>thunder</i>
Awas, <i>pine-wood</i>	Yumuila, <i>lightning</i>
Yampus, <i>ashes</i>	Tasba, <i>world</i>
Wálpa, <i>stone, clouds</i>	Nik-nik, <i>earthquake</i>
Kasbrika, <i>sky</i>	Sangkri, <i>tooth ache</i>
Lapta-pura, <i>noon</i>	Kika, kiki, <i>laugh</i>
Naiwa, <i>to-day</i>	Yapri-saukan, <i>dream</i>
Yúnka, <i>to-morrow</i>	Yukri, <i>boil</i>
Naiwála, <i>yesterday</i>	Siri, <i>itch</i>
Naiwálawála, <i>day before yesterday</i>	Iska-nari, <i>ground itch</i>
Iua, <i>daily</i>	[day Uri, <i>fever</i>
Kanara, <i>the day before</i>	Alame, <i>soot</i>
Yáwanka, <i>after to-morrow</i>	Liwá, <i>spirit of the water</i>
Kati-wála, <i>next month</i>	Wulasha, <i>ghost, spirit</i>
Mani-wála, <i>next year</i>	Débel, <i>devil</i>
Wik-wála, <i>next week</i>	Ale, <i>father, God</i>
Insla, <i>plantation</i>	Brá silpe, <i>flute</i>
Lapta, <i>sun</i>	Pinawa, <i>wing, quick</i>
Kati, <i>moon</i>	Iwant, <i>feather-down</i>
Slilma, <i>star</i>	Wá-wá, <i>good for nothing</i>
Mukos, <i>fog</i>	Makakabara, <i>beggar</i>
Pasa, <i>wind</i>	Tasba-mana, <i>taxes</i>
Lelma-pasa, <i>east-wind</i>	Sutri, <i>a sharpening stone</i>
Au-Pasa, <i>south-wind</i>	Kupia-pine, <i>generous</i>
Divas, <i>land wind</i>	Daukwara, <i>island</i>
Yabrá, <i>north wind</i>	Nina-apala, <i>saddle</i>
Práre, <i>hurricane</i>	Mon-apila, <i>mat, bed</i>
Kasma, <i>smoke</i>	Dáwan, <i>Lord</i>
Lilia, <i>shadow</i>	God, <i>God</i>
Mita Klakan, <i>bargain</i>	Wita, <i>chief</i>
Taia, <i>likeness</i>	Mumsta, <i>master</i>
Maira, <i>piece</i>	

BIRDS.

Orowa, <i>parrot, yellow head</i>	Usus, <i>john-crow</i>
Tásko, <i>parrot, green head</i>	Unke, <i>barking-crane</i>
Risko, <i>paroquette</i>	Apawá, <i>mackaws</i>
Sumpiki, <i>man of war bird</i>	Yaka, <i>eagle</i>
Kako, <i>pelican</i>	Wizik, <i>hawk fishing</i>
Krúsko, <i>kingfisher</i>	Wiztapla, <i>hawk bird</i>
Yami, <i>golding</i>	Gligli, <i>egg bird</i>
Twitwi-tara, <i>plover</i>	Wirwir, <i>noddy</i>
Twitwi, <i>snipe</i>	Suk-tara, <i>crane (flamingo)</i>
Swá-tara, <i>partridge</i>	Tulu, <i>yellow tail</i>
Kuámos, <i>qualm</i>	Wasakla, <i>cookeekoo</i>
Saro, <i>teal</i>	Krikum, <i>gull, razor bill</i>
Butu, <i>pigeon</i>	Pútmaia, <i>ground dove</i>
Klüküm, <i>duck</i>	Kalila, <i>fowl</i>
Klükum-tara, <i>goose</i>	Kalila tara, <i>turkey</i>
Kusu, <i>curacoa</i>	Kalila lupia, <i>chicken</i>
Pizize, <i>whistling duck</i>	Taia, <i>a feather</i>
Kräkrä, <i>king-crow</i>	

QUADRUPEDS.

Yul, <i>dog</i>	Haras, <i>horse</i>
Pus, <i>puss</i>	Beriko, <i>ass</i>
Kuérko, <i>hog</i>	Beriko mairen, <i>ass, female</i>
Kuérko wainatka, <i>hog, male</i>	Miul, <i>mule</i>
Kuérko mairen, <i>hog, female</i>	Bip, <i>ox</i>
Kuérko lupia, <i>pig</i>	Bip wainatka, <i>bull</i>
Matis, <i>mouse</i>	Bip mairen, <i>cow</i>
Matis tara, <i>rat</i>	Bip lupia, <i>calf</i>
Taira, <i>armadilla</i>	Limi bulne, <i>tiger spotted</i>
Ruskika, <i>monkey, ring tailed</i>	Limi paune, <i>tiger red</i>
Waklin, <i>monkey, white faced</i>	Gut, <i>goat</i>
Tilba, <i>tapia, tapir, mountain cow</i>	Sula, <i>deer</i>
Buteong, <i>squirrel</i>	Wári, <i>warree</i>

Buksa, <i>peckary</i>	Ibina, <i>gibbonet</i>
Sikiski, <i>opossum</i>	Winkor silpe, <i>ant bear</i>
Suksuk, <i>rackoon</i>	Kunkun, <i>baboon</i>
Kiaki, <i>indian rabbit</i>	Kakamuk, <i>guana</i>
Snapoka, <i>antelope</i>	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Yula, <i>bee</i>	Piuta wita, <i>centipede</i>
Traka, <i>tick</i>	Kuswa, <i>hicatee</i>
Liwä, <i>worm</i>	Siakwa, <i>bocatora</i>
Usra, <i>white ant</i>	Skanki, <i>bat</i>
Piuta, <i>snake</i>	Suklin, <i>toad</i>
Sibiera, <i>snake, var.</i>	Ciga, <i>chiger</i>
Matsixa, <i>snake, var.</i>	

FISHES.

Kangkupata, <i>herring</i>	Tarpum, <i>tarpum</i>
Li-prápaia, <i>leech</i>	Wálpala, <i>grouper</i>
Swara, <i>eel</i>	Kránekráne, <i>jack</i>
Pulpul, <i>flying fish</i>	Kukli, <i>calipeever</i>
Wél, <i>whale</i>	Trisu, <i>stone bass</i>
Wairo, <i>crab</i>	Ulá-laha, <i>catfish, large</i>
Sute, <i>cokle</i>	Tunki, <i>catfish, small</i>
Klito, <i>cokle, large</i>	Sikoko, <i>sheep head</i>
Ahi, <i>cokle, small</i>	Rukruk, <i>grunt</i>
Bila, <i>fry</i>	Sisimaia, <i>mudfish</i>
Pupu, <i>shoal of fish</i>	Unta, <i>toadfish</i>
Mupi, <i>snook</i>	Palpa, <i>june fish</i>
Ilili, <i>shark</i>	Drümer, <i>drummer</i>
Kiswá, <i>stingray</i>	Núrs, <i>nurse</i>
Tura, <i>alligator</i>	Taslawál, <i>guardfish</i>
Palpa, <i>manatee</i>	Ira,
Twaina, <i>sawfish</i>	Sasin,

Bataso	Kaiska, <i>crab</i> , var.
Kipi, <i>conch</i>	Wase, <i>shrimp</i>
Wasi-kabo, <i>crawfish</i>	Inska, <i>fish</i>
Ulane, <i>porpoise</i>	Kabo, <i>sea</i>
Kaiaska, <i>whipray</i>	Li, <i>water</i>
Kaisni, <i>crab</i>	Liwā, <i>spirit of the water</i>
Kati, <i>crab</i> , var.	

VEGETABLES.

Mā, <i>seed, fruit, nut</i>	Krusa, <i>santa maria</i>
Wakia, <i>root</i>	Pisba, <i>breadnut tree</i>
Maka, <i>sap</i>	Dwerwer, <i>liquorice</i>
Slaune, <i>bud, sucker</i>	Kaiasaika, <i>sage</i>
Waia, <i>leaf</i>	Didi, <i>venelli</i>
Kiaia, <i>prickle</i>	Piatka pota, <i>passion flower</i>
Taia, <i>bark</i>	Tataku, <i>passion flower</i>
Kaiura, <i>heart, core</i>	Muni, <i>buttonwood</i>
Wina, <i>trunk, body</i>	Yulu, <i>mahogany</i>
Dus, <i>wood, timber, stick</i>	Yalam, <i>cedar</i>
Pināwā, <i>limb, branch</i>	Winkor, <i>cedar, var.</i>
Tangne, <i>blossom, flower</i>	Isba, <i>cedar, var.</i>
Yuia, <i>chips, pieces</i>	Osopom, <i>live oak</i>
Usnu, <i>basket, tietie, bag</i>	Patang, <i>mangrove, white</i>
Twi, <i>grass, pasture</i>	Laula, lauta, <i>mangrove, red</i>
Untara, <i>bush, forest</i>	Sausa sixa, <i>mangrove, black</i>
Daukwara, <i>clump of trees</i>	Pahun, <i>mangrove, var.</i>
Kanka, <i>mushrooms, fungus</i>	Kahurn, <i>bamboo</i>
Inma, <i>weeds</i>	Punu, <i>bob wood</i>
Tubal, <i>grass for cutting</i>	Wāham, <i>sea grape</i>
Snik, <i>pease</i>	Krabu, <i>crabu</i>
Wāmuk, <i>cotton</i>	Kisu, <i>palm</i>
Sisin, <i>cotton tree</i>	Ohon, <i>palm, var.</i>
Pukru, <i>provision tree</i>	Papta, <i>palm, var.</i>
Awash, <i>pine tree</i>	Hatak, <i>palm, var.</i>
Plang, <i>trumpet tree</i>	Supa, <i>palm fruit</i>

Dus-wà, <i>cocoas</i>	Kénio, <i>sugar cane</i>
Tang wà, <i>coco plum</i>	Pito, <i>pine apple</i>
Sani, <i>mahoe</i>	Puramaira, <i>monkey apple</i>
Pahara, <i>spanish plum</i>	Raia pisa, <i>water melon</i>
Kuri, <i>mamia sapota</i>	Twà, <i>pumpkin</i>
Twas, <i>pappya</i>	Seriri, <i>sensitive plant</i>
Sikra, <i>guava</i>	

DIALOGUES.

Yamnisma ?	<i>Are you well ?</i>
Nakisma ?	<i>How do you do ?</i>
Uple nakisma ?	<i>Friend, how do you do ?</i>
Upleke pruisma ?	<i>My friend, are you sick ?</i>
Man pút prúan wére.	<i>I thought you had been dead.</i>
Plun mai dukisake ?	<i>Are you hungry ?</i>
Diran mai dukisake ?	<i>Are you thirsty ?</i>
Man dia wans ?	<i>What do you want ?</i>
Taiad mai dukisake ?	<i>Are you tired ?</i>
Mosum puk daukrumke ?	<i>Are you satisfied ?</i>
Yúng apia.	<i>I am not.</i>
Au swápre.	<i>I am tired, broken.</i>
Au yúngke.	<i>Yes, I am.</i>
Au dukisne.	<i>Yes, I am.</i>
Pruikata,	<i>He was, or has been sick.</i>
Pruikatne.	<i>I was, or have been sick.</i>
Yamnisne.	<i>I am well.</i>
Ai wasne.	<i>I am pretty well.</i>
Yamnisne poli.	<i>I am very well.</i>
Stora wál wape.	<i>Let us go to the store, shop.</i>
Naki prais ?	<i>What is the price ?</i>
Brisma róx marbra ?	<i>Have you shot ?</i>
Brisma kauála ?	<i>Have you cloth ?</i>
Brismaskiro, dikwá, silok-sipaia?	<i>Have you a knife, pot, needles ?</i>
Brisma kauála wámuk, linen,	<i>Have you cotton, linen, muslin</i>
muslin ?	<i>cloth ?</i>

Au, uia yung-nani brisne.	<i>Yes, we have plenty.</i>
Yard ani brisma ?	<i>How many yards will you take ?</i>
Yard ani shép kabia ?	<i>How many yards will do ?</i>
Yard matasip kabia.	<i>Five yards will do.</i>
Pis aiska brimne.	<i>I will take the entire piece.</i>
Naki prais puk kulkpe.	<i>Let us count the price of all.</i>
Léla ai bapape.	<i>Let us pay the money.</i>
Au buñ sa yung-nani monkamine.	<i>Yes, so we shall do.</i>
Aisabia.	<i>Farewell.</i>
Nakisma ?	<i>How do you ?</i>
Mai yam anséra ?	<i>Where is your husband ?</i>
Lupiam-nani anséra wan ?	<i>Where have your children gone ?</i>
Insklara puk wan.	<i>All gone to the plantation.</i>
Aposa.	<i>Not here ; he, she, or they are not here.</i>
Ai kuki puli wan.	<i>Gone to play altogether.</i>
Man watla yamne monkan.	<i>Your house is well built.</i>
Man watla dia monkan ?	<i>Who built your house ?</i>
Ai yung maia lupia waikna al-	<i>My husband and eldest son made it.</i>
muk wál, monkan	
Man watla raia sa ?	<i>Is your house new ?</i>
Au, bishe monkan.	<i>Yes, it is lately built.</i>
Kau tawrus ?	<i>It dont leak yet, yet it drops not ?</i>
Papta sikne wilkan.	<i>The papta is well (close) tied.</i>
Man anséra yapi, or, man watla	<i>Where do you sleep ?</i>
yapaia anséra ?	
Barasa.	<i>It is there ; he, she, they are there.</i>
Upleke balan.	<i>My friend has come.</i>
Pauta mix.	<i>Kindle a fire.</i>
Pauta mukpe.	<i>Let us make fire.</i>
Dikwá bila yamne six.	<i>Wash the inside of the pot well.</i>
Li uria dikwara lais.	<i>Pour a little water into the pot.</i>
Li kara dikwara laike bas.	<i>Do pour more water into the pot.</i>
Plato wita kumi sukra bre-bal.	<i>Fetch a bunch of ripe plantain.</i>
Plato taia swax	<i>Take off the plantain skins.</i>
Sukra-laia dákakamne.	<i>I will give him ripe plantain drink</i>
Béra anki wáma.	<i>When are you going to the bay ?</i>

Man-nani belizra anki wama. *When are you going to Belize?*
 Ani eua, wik, kanti, mani ansa *How many days, weeks, months,*
 bara kama? *years will you stay there?*
 Awalara wetin anki ulaia? *When is he to go up river?*
 Wál yapan wábia. *He will go in two days.*
 Baha kút shép ulaia apia. *Cannot go at that time.*
 Krikri yáwan purara lupia-nani *We sleep in bed overhead with*
 ai kuki yapisne. *the children.*
 Man aize, man yapte wál, yam- *Are your father and mother well?*
 nesake?
 Man pruisma? *Are you sick?*
 Au, saúra pruisne. *Yes, I am very ill.*
 Apia yamnisne poli. *No, I am very well.*
 Nara kamne. *I shall stay here.*
 Ai watla barasa. *He is at home.*
 Kupia krausne. *I remember.*
 Kupia kraúrus. *I dont remember.*
 Watla baila nara. *The house is close by.*
 Watla laiwara sa. *The house is far off.*
 Takwas. *Bus.* *Come out. Get out.*
 Was. Ai swis. *Go. Let me alone, leave off.*
 Déram wals. Bara bix. *Take care. Look there.*
 Ai wax. Nara bix. *Look about you. Peep here.*
 Titan poli bal. *Come early in the morning.*
 Kupiam lukpara. *Dont trouble yourself.*
 Ténx mai ykisne. *I give you thanks.*
 Ténx yas. Ténx put yan *Give thanks. He has given thanks*
already.
 Bún kamne apia. *I will not have it so.*
 Baha-nani mita sika. *It is their own fault.*
 Yung kupia kumi takrus. *I am not pleased.*
 Yung tai daukban. *I have gained the point.*
 Yung kupia lukrus. *I dont mind, regard it.*
 Swi wamne. *I will let him go.*
 Dia-pan kaikisne. *I know nobody.*
 Haras kumi lend ai-mons. *Lend me a horse.*
 Yung-dukia. *It is mine. It is my way.*
 Mai-ykamne. *I will give it to you.*

Man ysatma ?	<i>Did you give it ?</i>
Bukra bara sa.	<i>It is yonder.</i>
Man swisatma.	<i>Where did you leave it ?</i>
Léla uria bal ka mai ykamne.	<i>I will give you some money when he returns.</i>
Put kli bal.	<i>Come back directly.</i>
Klakaiake ? Aima kumi.	<i>Shall I strike ? Once.</i>
Aima wáli. Aima niupa.	<i>Twice. Three times, &c.</i>
Hair ai makma apia-ke ?	<i>Dont you wish to hire ?</i>
Waikna bal, aisas nara.	<i>Man come, speak here.</i>
Uple, manra ai swis aisas.	<i>Friend, let me speak to you.</i>
Waikna-nani ai-kuki aisape.	<i>Men, let us speak together.</i>
Dia kan ? Dia monaia ?	<i>What for ? What to do ?</i>
Yulu klakaia.	<i>To cut mahogany.</i>
Yulu ruskaia. Yulu kungbaia.	<i>To drag mahogany. To shove mahogany.</i>
Yabal erbaia.	<i>To clear paths.</i>
Plun laia kaubaia, (twilkaia.)	<i>To paddle or carry provisions.</i>
Déra-déra puk yulu dukia monaia.	<i>To do every thing belonging to mahogany.</i>
Au, ai makamne.	<i>Yes, I will hire.</i>
Au, bun monkamne.	<i>Yes, I will do so.</i>
Yung shép warús.	<i>I cannot go.</i>
Wamne. Wamne apia.	<i>I will go. I will not go.</i>
Au, yung-nani hair ai makamne.	<i>Yes, we will hire.</i>
Kanti kumi naki ai ykma ?	<i>How much per month will you give ?</i>
Naki léla ?	<i>How much money ?</i>
Dolar matlalkabe, matlalkabe, pura kumi, matlalkabe pura wáli, mai-ykamne.	<i>I will give you six, seven, eight dollars.</i>
Shép apia, saura uria.	<i>Cannot, too little.</i>
Wal pura próx.	<i>Put on two more.</i>
Baha déra laika.	<i>That's a different thing.</i>
Dia wála aisabia ?	<i>What more have you to say ?</i>
Dia pibia ?	<i>What will they eat ?</i>

Pork pibia sika. *It is pork they will eat.*
 Dolar kumi bris. *Take a dollar. I have one.*
 Li-samra uia taki. *The flood is high.*
 Tanta yabal yére. *The way is long.*
 Kipla wan-kanra sin uia. *We have also many falls, rapids.*
 Yung-nani shép lubia apia. *We cannot pass them.*
 Pitpan kam tara sin, saura auban. *Your pitpan is greatly laden.*
 Wira poli kabia, kaube shép warús. *It will be very dull, cannot go well.*
 Néka li-raka, auia sin takbia. *Soon the water will abate, and the beach will appear.*
 Baha laika, yamne wábia. *That's probable, it will go well.*
 Man waia, kaka ai maisúmpáx. *When you start let me know.*

Ani wina aulma? *Where are you from?*
 Dia wisma? Déra wisne. *What do you say? I say something.*
 Nara bal, aisan ai dukia. *Come here, I wish to speak.*
 Inska adkaia brisma? *Have you fish to sell?*
 Wiliam ai watla bara sa? *Is William at home?*
 Au sika. Aposa. *Yes, he is; he is not there.*
 Yung kaikrús. *I dont know.*
 Dia kaikisa? Yapan kaikisa? *Who knows? Any one see asleep.*
 Dikwá tara dia baikan? *Who has broken the large pot?*
 Ani mápra? *Where? which part?*
 Dia bila? Naki kabia? *Who says so? What's to be done?*
 Baki aísisa. *He talks nonsense.*
 Man kúnin aisia. *You tell a falsehood.*
 Bún kaka maka swis. *Never mind then.*
 Man kosak aisia. *You speak the truth.*
 Li onra upla-ni cés twilkan. *The people have brought the luggage from the water side.*
 Yamnisa. *It is good.*
 Pauta bais méka plun takbe. *Cut firewood for cooking.*
 Li piax sukra laia daukaia. *Boil water to make plantain lob.*
 Li pút lukwisa. *The water boils already.*
 Táne plix. *Look for the bread.*
 Yung shép sakrus. *I cannot find it.*

Laptewan.	Bika, narasa.	<i>It is lost. See, it is here.</i>
Tébil pura kaual palx.		<i>Lay the cloth on the table.</i>
Sal, kuma laia, mustar sin tébil pura kas.		<i>Put salt, vinegar and mustard on table.</i>
Skiro, pork sin bri-bal.		<i>Bring knife and fork.</i>
Skiro mala daux.		<i>Sharpen the knife.</i>
Naha skira mala apia.		<i>This knife is not sharp.</i>
Jug klaklera.		<i>The jug is dirty.</i>
Püst kauála tuskrium.		<i>First wash the cloth.</i>
Plét six.	Kauála tuske.	<i>Clean the plate. Wash the cloth.</i>
Demiyán ishwí, baiwan.		<i>The demijohn leaks, it is cracked.</i>
Demiyán li bonke lais.		<i>Fill the demijohn with water.</i>
Puk iwí.	Ténx yas.	<i>All sit down. Give thanks.</i>
Shép pimne.	Dimne apia.	<i>I cannot eat. I will not drink.</i>
Sipse brin.	Li kaula sa.	<i>I have taken enough. The wa- ter is fresh.</i>
Takas, tapla uria mai ykamne.		<i>Stay, I will give you some liquor.</i>
Yung shép dirús.	Sibrisne.	<i>I cannot drink it. I am afraid.</i>
Anséra swisatma.	Aia tibiera.	<i>Where did you leave it. Dont forget it.</i>
Upleke, nakisma ?		<i>My friend, how do you do ?</i>
Ai wasne.	Au, brisne.	<i>I am well. Yes, I have it.</i>
Lupia-nani ani brisma ?		<i>How many children have you ?</i>
Niupa, waikna wál mairen lupia		<i>Three ; two boys, and one girl.</i>
kumi sin.		
Bika, mairen lupia kataba na-	<i>Look, here is the smallest girl</i>	
nara mëka aula.	<i>coming now.</i>	
Baha man lupia-mairen, kiera	<i>Is that your daughter ? She is</i>	
sutakan.	<i>become a young woman.</i>	
Au, püt tará.		<i>Yes, she is tall.</i>
Ai lakra-nani dia monan ?		<i>What has she done with her bro- thers ?</i>
Swi balan sika.	Lua aula ?	<i>She has left them. Are they lost ?</i>
Lupiam ina kumi help-mai mo-	<i>Does your daughter sometimes</i>	
nisake ?	<i>help you ?</i>	
Au, ai eua küt ai kupia krauisa		<i>Yes, she sometimes sets about it,</i>
sekuna uria srinwisa.		<i>but she is somewhat idle.</i>

Manka lupia ansa ? *How many children have you ?*
 Yung wálwál brisne, sekuna kau *I have four, but they are yet small uria.*

Man maim lupia atiake ? *Do they all belong to your husband ?*
 Apia, almuk wál upla wála du-*No, the two eldest belong to another kia.*

Lupia-nani aizike pút pruan. *My children's father is dead.*
 Yung mani kumi sut piarka takre *I was a widow one year.*

Naika upla ai makaban, brisatne. *By and by a person made me an offer ; I accepted.*

Man wetin wál yamne sake ? *Are you happy together ?*
 Dia wisma ? *What do you say ?*

Baha mairen-tukta máwan yam-*That is a good looking girl.*
 ne poli.

Baha kuka máwan saura poli. *That's a bad looking woman.*
 Upla wírk tatakra poli. *That's a good man for work.*
 Baha waikna yamne poli. *That's a very good man.*
 Baha mairen twisa sauri poli. *That woman has a slanderous Implikrús. tongue. She dont steal.*

Upla puk waikna mairen nani *Every one, go outside, men and wál latera, was. women.*

Watla belara, dirus. *Go inside of the house.*

Anki yulu kaikai ? *When shall we look at mahogany ?*
 Anki sula pliki wáma ? *When will you go hunt deer ?*
 Li sin áwi; ontara shép wábia apia. *The rain falls ; cannot go into the bush.*

Tanski uia, piuta sin liliwi. *Too much wet, and snakes creep out.*

Ria takús, lapte yamne takbia. *Stay a while, the sun will shine.*
 Yung haras karna plapisa. *My horse runs fast.*
 Naha haras biawan poli. *This horse is very lean.*
 Man haras bütana poli. *Your horse is very fat.*
 Mita mankan. *He gave it up.*

Piuta ai mina saman. *A snake has bitten his foot.*
 Cika yaia brisma ? *Have you physic to give ?*

Man piuta-cíka lua kaka, upla *If you have no snake medicine,*
mús pubia. *the person must die.*

Yung wálatne piuta kumi man *I heard the other day that a*
laikra uria wal néwála saman. *snake had bitten your two lit-*
tle sisters.

Kaikrus, yung wábrus. *I dont know ; I have not heard.*

Man doerka, naki prais ? *What is the price of your dorey ?*

Dolar matasip pura makaroni *Five dollars and a half.*
wal.

Anki Kira wáma ? *When do you go to the Key ?*

Wálwál yapan wamne. *I will go in four days.*

Kira slup ansa bara sa ? *How many vessels are at the Key ?*

Slup matlalkabe bara bapan. *There are six vessels at anchor*
there.

Dia bila ? *Who says so ?*

Yung slup wina aulne. *I come from on board the vessel.*

Upla-nani anki tawara balbia ? *When will the people come to the*
Cape ?

Yung shép wiaia apia. *I cannot tell.*

Makas mairen nani sita breba- laia. *Beg the women to bring oysters.*

Inslara inma daikaia wan. *They are gone to weed the plan-*
tation.

Tukta bip mairen als, subaia. *Boy, catch the cow to milk.*

Yung shép alkrus. *I cannot catch her.*

Watla pás. *Sweep the house.*

Baha yul yamne daiuresiasake ? *Is that a good hunting dog ?*

Apia, sekuna watla yamne kai- kisa. *No, but he is a good watch.*

Englis-nani yung wáli Ispaiol *I hear the English have bought*
bip puk adkan. *all the cattle from the Span-*
iards.

Mosquito-nani Ispaiol wál aikla- ban Blak riba wina Ispialka uia ikan. *The Mosquito people fought*
with Spaniards at Black ri-
ver and slew many of them.

Yéng-nani kabora wuli matasip *The other day at sea we struck*
 konara, saban, wálwál tonra *five turtle, and caught four in*
 alkan; dore abukwan. *a net; the dorey upset.*

Baha waikna püst mairen-yam- *That man loved the woman once,*
 ne-kaikan, nanara bün apia *now it is not so.*

Naha untaia Ispaiol tasba bruas. *Take this letter to the Spanish*
country.

Yáwanka kül miski wamne. *After to-morrow I will go fishing.*

Liwá sax. Rókbus lend-mons. *Dig up bait. Lend me a gun.*

Rókbus, pauda, róks-marbra sia *I have no gun, powder or shot.*
 luasne.

Yéng rókbus aisawan, twisa *My gun is spoiled; the lock is*
 kriwan. *broken.*

Inska néwáwála wálalkat sabri *I struck the fish yesterday at*
 sabatne. *mid-day.*

Néwátimea kli savaia wamne. *I will go striking to-night again.*

Daiwan mite dimka tarbáike *If I be successful I will give you*
 mai-ykamne. *a share. (a part.)*

Li ráwi. Li tilwi. Li sambra *The water falls. The water rises.*
 poli. *The flood is high.*

Karna kaus, li aula. *Paddle hard, the rain is coming.*

Bara kais auyara kárüs uia. *Look, several alligators are on*
the sand bank.

Róx ai yas kumi bulkaiia. *Give me the gun to shoot one.*

Baila wála ulamne. *I will land on the other side.*

Asa kumi ai-yks mina diukamne. *Give me the axe, I will put in a*
handle.

Ispara kumi ai-yks mina prá- *Give me the macheat, and I will*
 kamne. *put on a handle.*

EXODUS XX.

1 God aisisata puk naha bila, aisia.
 2 Yung man Dáwan God Ejep tasbaia urna mai brebalatne,
 alba tasba wina sin.

I.

3 Yung kara yamne God wálwála briparama.

II.

4 Heben dukia purara, wála tasba dukia, múnunta wála li dukia, tasba múnunta, lilia man lama ulparama sin, karparama :
 5 Baha-nani lulam krikparama, sin help múnparama : bamna yung man Dáwan God, God-wan-nina-wisa, inikite ai lupia-nani sin snaia-nani sin upla yung ai waila ai sakan :
 6 Tausanra baha nani yamne ai kaiki yung bila wáwálará yung mérsi madekisne.

III.

7 Man Dáwan God néna pite múnparama, bamna Dáwan up la wála pít takan sip swibia apia, wetin néna pite münkisa.

IV.

8 Sabat eua aia tibiara, yamne brís baha eua.
 9 Eua matlalkabe wruk-takma daukiam sin puk daukma :
 10 Sekuna eua matlalkabe ninka man Dáwan God sabat eua baha eua man wurtakaia apia, lupiam waikna sin, lupiam mai-ren sin, man napakan-waikna sin, man napakan-mairen sin, man daiura sin, man uplékam ansa wina man disa diman.
 11 Bamna eua matlalkabe Dáwan hében daukan tasba sin, kabó sin, puk kara bela ai-muki, eua matlalkabe ninka iwata : Baha mata Dáwan sabat eua blés-monan, sin yamne bara daukan.

V.

12 Man aize man yapte wál bila wáls ; bamna naha tasba pu-ra man Dáwan God mai-ykan, man piua kauyére kabia.

VI.

13 Ikparama.

VII.

14 Aitwiparama.

VIII.

15 Implikparama.

IX.

16 Uplekam dara kúnin aisiparama.

X.

17 Uplekam watla brin-mai-daukbiera, uplekam maia brin-mai-daukbiera, ai napakan-waikna sin, ai napakan mairen sin, bip sin, ai bériko sin, déra déra puk sin uplekam dukia.

18 Upla puk sin alwáne yumiyyula sin, trúmpet tutuwan sin, ilwina kasma taki sin, kaikan: upla baha kaikan, wetin-nani wan, lewara buan sin.

19 Upla Mosesra wisata, yung nani ai kuki aisas, yung-nani wálamne sin: sekuna God yung nanira aisabiera, sia yung-nani prumne.

20 Moses uplara sin wisata, sibriparama: bamna God traí-mai monaia balan, bün ai kupia-luki man-nani máwan lalmara, bün man-nani saura monbia apia.

21 Upla léwara buan, God kasma sixa bara Moses lamara wan.

22 Mosesra Dáwan sin wisata, Isrel lupia nanira bün wina, man-nani kaikan hében wina yung man-nani wál aisare.

23 Man yung wál God lela daukparama, sin God gul man-nani lama daukparama.

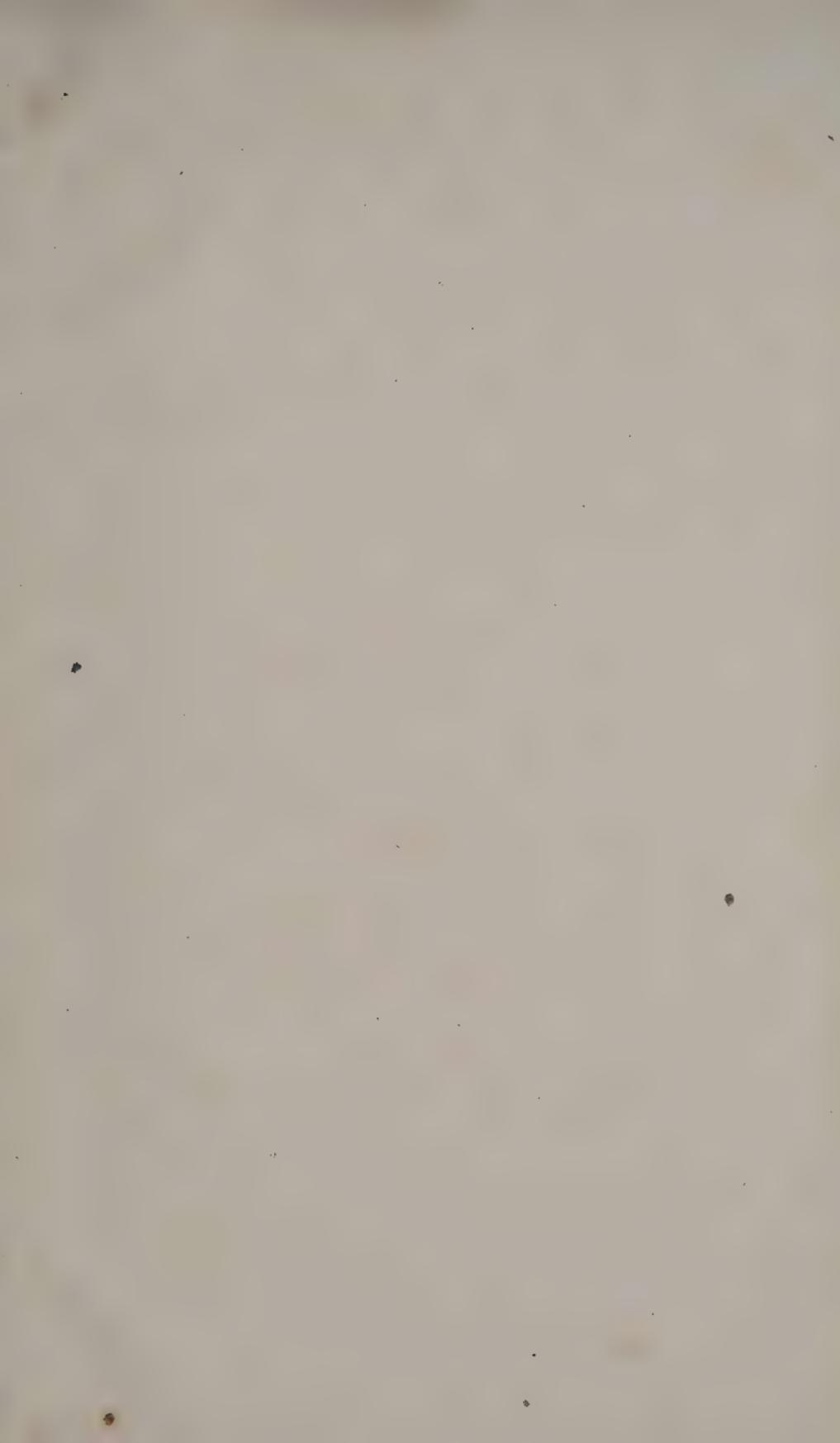
24 Tasba altar yung lama müs daukma man operating ankan, man pis operating sin, ship operating sin, man bip operating sin müs pura sakrifika: anséra plés puk yung néna ulbne yung manra balamne blés mai.

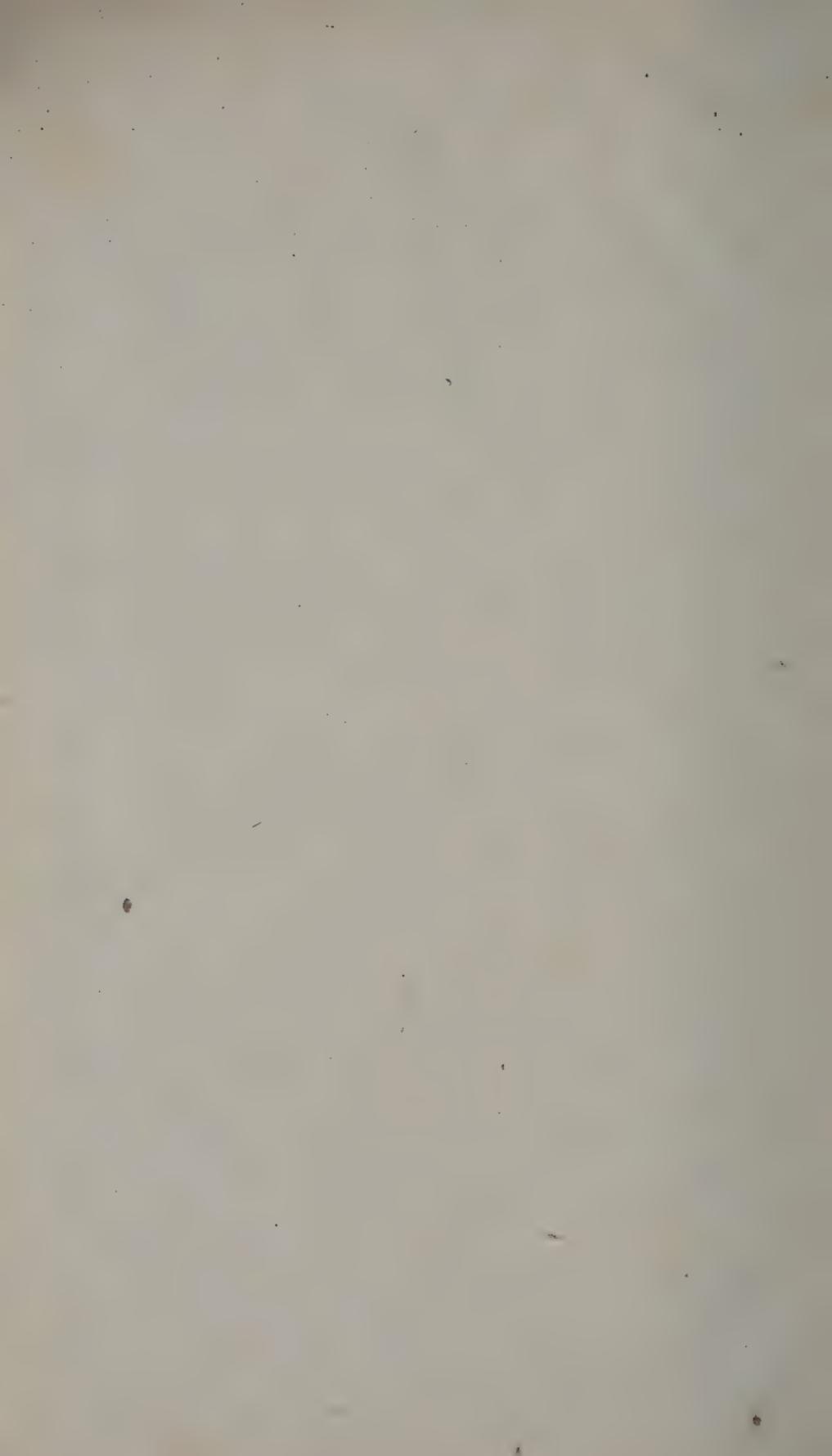
25 Wálpane altar yung lama daukma kaka, wálpa klakan puskparama: bamna man tul-kam pura bukma kaka, man sau-krum.

26 Yung altar mina-mankane daukparama, bün man mosamra purara madikbiera.

WAN AIZE.

Wan aize hébenra bara sa, man néna yamne daukbia, man kingtaim balbia. Man bila daukbia tasbara purara bako hébenra sin. Yéng-nanira eua-báne wan eua tâne ykma. Yéng-nani saura-monre makaswisma yéng nanira; bamna upla-wála yéng nanira trúsdiman sin bako makaswisne. Témtéshún belara sin wan madekparama; sekuna saura wina ai sakma. Amen.





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